

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BUSHNELL, FLORIDA

**HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2007*

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 120th anniversary of the founding of the First Baptist Church of Bushnell, Florida. At 9 a.m. on Sunday, July 29, the Church will officially celebrate their anniversary with a ringing of the church bells. Founded only thirty-four years after Sumter County, where Bushnell is located, the Church has stood the test of time.

The mission of the First Baptist Church is one of love, compassion, sharing and personal growth. The Church believes in "Sharing the good news of life through faith in Christ, developing Christians into mature followers of Christ, celebrating God's presence with joyful worship, building a family of friends through acceptance, support and encouragement and ministering with love to the needs of people."

Following the ringing of the church bells, the congregation will celebrate a morning worship service that will include music and a message from the Rev. Charles Roesel, retired senior pastor of First Baptist Church of Leesburg. Afterward, a 1950s diner-style lunch will be served. This will be a wonderful time for the entire community to come together in celebration of a historic church that has played an important role in the Bushnell community for more than a century.

Throughout the 120 year history of the Church, one of the focuses of the members has been on outreach to those less fortunate, including those in foreign countries. In the past twenty years, Church members have traveled to Jamaica, Kenya, Peru, Africa and Central America. These trips are in addition to the many missions within the United States to help those who have been the victims of natural disasters like Hurricane Katrina. Charity and compassion of a Church's membership like First Baptist are some of the best ways to measure its faith in the word of God.

Madam Speaker, for many areas of the United States the local church is the center of the town and the heart of the surrounding community. The First Baptist Church has played a vital role in the growth of Bushnell and has given its citizens a place to call home for the last 120 years. Their parishioners have been strengthened by the teachings of the many pastors who have served as well as by their faith in the Lord. I congratulate the Church on their 120th anniversary and wish them the best of luck for the future.

RECOGNIZING THE HONORABLE RAYMON THOMAS

**HON. JEFF MILLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2007*

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, it is an honor for me to rise today to recognize the Honorable Raymon Thomas, Chairman of the Holmes County Board of Commissioners, for his exceptional achievements.

At the Florida Association of Counties annual conference, Chairman Thomas was awarded the President's Advocacy Award, an honor given to only six commissioners throughout the State. Thomas is a dedicated public servant who works tirelessly to enhance the life of Holmes County. At the same conference, he was one of twenty-six commissioners recognized for completing the advanced training provided by the Florida Association of Counties. The Chairman is now distinguished as the Advanced County Commissioner.

The Florida Small Counties Coalition also recognized Thomas for his community leadership when they presented him with the Outstanding Legislative Service Award for the 2007 legislative session.

In addition to his remarkable accolades, Thomas has been selected to serve on the board of directors for the Florida Association of Counties and has also accepted the role of Vice Chair of the FAC Rural Caucus.

His recognition by various organizations confirms his commitment to excellence and the continuous advancement of Holmes County. I am proud to honor Chairman Thomas for his achievements and thank him for his dedicated service.

As an extraordinary public official, Thomas's knowledge and commitment to service have helped to create a better life for the citizens of Northwest Florida.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am proud to recognize the Honorable Raymon Thomas for his exemplary service as Chairman of the Holmes County Board of Commissioners and wish him continued success throughout his career.

NEWS ARTICLE HONORING LADY BIRD JOHNSON

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2007*

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce an article entitled "A Legacy of Her Own," in the Washington Post on July 13, 2007. This op-ed tribute written by Joseph A. Califano, Jr., highlights the legacy of Lady Bird Johnson. Lady Bird Johnson was instrumental in influencing President Johnson to support

the Head Start program for low-income children in the country. She was also an influential advocate of beautification projects in the Nation's Capitol and throughout our country.

Lady Bird Johnson's legacy has helped more than 20 million needy children since 1966 and her efforts have increased our country's appreciation for public space. Lady Bird Johnson was one of our Nation's finest First Ladies and she will truly be missed.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008

SPEECH OF

**HON. VERNON J. EHLERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 19, 2007*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3043) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes:

Mr. EHLERS. Madam Chairman, I wish to clarify my comments made during debate on my amendment to reduce the U.S. Department of Labor's Departmental Management—Salaries and Expenses account and increase the U.S. Department of Education—School Improvement Programs' Mathematics and Science Partnerships program by \$15.666 million. My amendment added Section 522 to H.R. 3043's General Provisions. It is my intention that all programs within the Labor Department's Departmental Management—Salaries and Expenses account be within the Secretary of Labor's discretion to accommodate this reduction.

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR PETER ALLGEIER

**HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2007*

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Madam Speaker, as co-chair of the Congressional Services caucus, I wish to call the attention of members to an important statement on July 26, 2007 by Ambassador Peter Allgeier, U.S. Ambassador to the World Trade Organization, on the Doha Round of trade negotiations. Ambassador Allgeier spoke in the World Trade Organization's Trade Negotiations Committee. I wish especially to call attention to his remarks on Services, one of the three essential pillars of the Round.

Members will remember that talks in Potsdam among the EU, India, Brazil, and the

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

United States "G-4" ended on June 21, 2007 without making progress. Immediately WTO Director General Lamy refocused negotiations back in Geneva, and the Chairs of the Committee on Agriculture and NAMA were instructed to produce draft texts embodying what progress had been made in their respective sectors. These texts were tabled last week. No progress was made, however, in services, which accounts for 65 percent of the global economy and 20 percent of global trade.

Ambassador Allgeier's statement is important for two reasons. First, he states that the United States believes that the agriculture and NAMA texts have "advanced our collective work" and that the United States is prepared to "continue serious and concerted efforts in September to build on these texts."

The second reason is that Ambassador Allgeier establishes that in addition to making more progress on the agriculture and NAMA pillars, "we also must define what is necessary to achieve a level of ambition for services that is at least on par with the level of ambition" for agriculture and NAMA. In other words, the United States is insisting that progress must be made in services for this Round to be considered a success.

Madam Speaker, no Doha Round result will be adequate or defensible if it does not include substantial new market access for U.S. services exports. In 398 Congressional districts more than 70 percent of workers are employed in services. Every state exports services. The United States has a surplus of \$73 billion on its services trade, and we can expect this to grow substantially—if the Doha Round can succeed in knocking down the substantial barriers to these exports in foreign markets.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Ambassador Allgeier's remarks be included in the RECORD.

STATEMENT BY U.S. AMBASSADOR PETER ALLGEIER AT THE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS COMMITTEE

(July 26, 2007)

Like others, I would like to thank Ambassadors Falconer and Stephenson for their extraordinarily hard work in producing draft texts. During the past two days we all have been providing our initial reactions—some of which, including our own, have been decidedly pointed and sometimes critical.

But none of those reactions should be taken as diminishing the significance of the contributions by both chairs, and their dedication to helping us achieve the needed modalities.

As a general matter, we would first underscore our commitment to work with both of the draft texts in September. While we have serious concern with some of the content in each of the draft texts, we nonetheless believe that they have advanced our collective work, and the United States is prepared to continue serious and concerted efforts in September to build on these texts.

We also would note our strong agreement with Chairman Falconer that there should be no assumption that the ultimate solution to the issues will lie in simply landing on the mid-point of the various ranges that have been put forward. Indeed, given the lack of clarity in some areas of the texts, they are as much snapshots of the current situation as they are suggestions pointing to particular solutions. However, as we achieve greater clarity in these areas, it should help us to narrow our differences.

In this context, both draft texts serve to underscore what the United States believes is a continuing fundamental—and still unmet—challenge of the Doha negotiations and key to achieving a successful outcome: namely, securing a strong market-opening outcome that will result in meaningful new economic opportunities and trade flows worldwide—in agriculture, industrial goods, and services.

#### AGRICULTURE

As we outlined earlier in the week, our fundamental concern with the Agriculture draft text—and with the state of play within the negotiations—is the uneven treatment across the three "pillars" in agriculture. While the domestic support and export competition pillars sections of the text are highly developed, many key topics in the market access pillar remain conceptual at best—with regard to both developed and developing country market access.

Combined with this uneven treatment is a continued imbalance in ambition across the pillars. Ambition in agricultural market access must match ambition in domestic support.

This assessment means that our first priority in September must be to fill in the gaps, on Special Products, Special Safeguard Mechanism, Sensitive Product treatment, tariff caps, and other critical elements.

On domestic support, the text calls for large reductions in U.S. Overall Trade Distorting Support. For those who have called for "effective cuts," it is important to note that U.S. OTDS levels would have exceeded the upper bound of the range in the Chair's paper in 5 of the past 8 years. And we would underscore that, while we have indicated that we are prepared to offer more on OTDS, our ability to make further cuts depends upon securing significant real increases in market access.

We remain committed to work with Members to ensure treatment for cotton that is consistent with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration. However, in our view, the draft text on cotton fails to take into account reductions to cotton-specific support relative to other commodities through the general formula. We have stated consistently that one cannot determine the application of the Hong Kong text until one knows the outcome from the basic disciplines. We continue to believe that the only path forward is through that sequence.

Finally, it is only logical that Members who are in compliance with their domestic support obligations should not be subject to dispute settlement actions over such measures.

#### NAMA

The key to a successful NAMA result is the coefficients in the Swiss formula. Unfortunately, the range proposed in the draft text for the approximately 30 developing countries applying the coefficient is too high, and the gap between the developed and the developing coefficients is too wide to achieve our twin goals of creating new market access opportunities for all while adhering to the principle of less-than-full-reciprocity in reduction commitments.

In terms of both absolute ambition in NAMA and ambition relative to what is under negotiation in agricultural domestic support, the proposed range for the 30 or so developing countries falls short.

At the end of the day, it is the new tariffs that everyone's businesses will be paying that will help determine whether we have a worthwhile outcome. We all need a result that provides meaningful new market access for our workers and manufacturers. Without such a result, we will not have concluded a truly pro-development Round.

Therefore, our aim must be to improve the balance of contributions as we ensure a high level of ambition overall.

The gap between the developed and developing country coefficients is too wide, particularly when one factors in the array of flexibilities available to developing countries. And the proposed range for the developed countries' coefficient of 8-9 is not realistic, given that many rapidly growing advanced developing countries are offering little beyond binding currently applied tariff rates.

For example, currently, the average applied tariff for the 30 developing countries applying the formula is just over twice the average rate applied by developed countries. Under any scenario in this text, this ratio would widen so that the average end rate for developing countries applying the formula would be more than three times the average end rate for developed countries. The pattern is similar for bound rates.

Furthermore, under any scenario in the draft text, no developed country would have a double-digit tariff anywhere, whereas even under the Chair's most aggressive formulation for developing countries, high tariffs would remain. For example, while the highest U.S. tariff would fall below 8%, several developing countries could maintain tariffs above 60%.

In terms of relative contributions, the developed countries would account for more than 75% of all the duties forgone as a result of the proposed tariff reduction ranges. The five largest developing countries would absorb less than 20%, and all the other formula countries would absorb barely 5%. Of course, the majority of developing countries don't have to apply the formula at all.

We agree with the Chair's assessment that sectoral arrangements are a key element in the framework to reach the mandate. Sectorals are a concrete way to improve the ambition and balance in this round. They are an effective tool in helping developing countries attract investment that will plug their economies into the global supply networks that are the international business model of today.

#### SERVICES

Services is one of the three critical pillars of the Doha market access negotiations, and an essential element in meeting the development promise of Doha. It simply is not possible to develop a competitive, growing economy without providing access to world-class services in key areas such as financial services, telecommunications, express delivery, and distribution.

As we focus on achieving agreement on modalities for Agriculture and NAMA, we also must define what is necessary to achieve a level of ambition for services that is at least on par with the level of ambition for Agriculture and NAMA. In our view, that means both binding what already is open as well as making new commitments in services market access.

We therefore believe it would be important for the Services Chairman to hold consultations in September, including possibly open-ended meetings, with a view to producing a services document at the time that modalities for Ag and NAMA are agreed. Such a document will be necessary to set a timetable for revised offers and final negotiations, as well as to articulate an appropriate level of ambition for services at this stage of the negotiations.

In the meantime, we all need to be working at home to prepare the groundwork with our domestic regulators and stakeholders for our revised offers.

#### CONCLUSION

The only way to achieve a Doha success—and the only way to meet the development

goals of Doha—is through a result that actually expands international trade. Our aim must remain to achieve a balance that reflects the broadest array of offensive interests across the market access pillars of agriculture, NAMA, and Services. The only way to do this is to attain the highest level of ambition if each.

For the U.S., there is no higher international trade priority than a successful conclusion of an ambitious Doha Round. For our part, we will come to the table prepared to carry forward our work, fully equipped with the will and flexibility necessary. We ask that our trading partners do likewise.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 27, 2007

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 691–747, I was absent due to a medical reason. I would like the RECORD to show that, had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

691—“yes,” 692—“no,” 693—“no,” 694—“no,” 695—“no,” 696—“no,” 697—“yes,” 698—“no,” 699—“no,” 700—“no,” 701—“no,” 702—“no,” 703—“no,” 704—“no,” 705—“no,” 706—“no,” 707—“yes,” 708—“no,” 709—“no.”

710—“no,” 711—“yes,” 712—“no,” 713—“no,” 714—“yes,” 715—“no,” 716—“no,” 717—“yes,” 718—“yes,” 719—“yes,” 720—“yes,” 721—“no,” 722—“yes,” 723—“yes,” 724—“no,” 725—“yes,” 726—“no,” 727—“yes,” 728—“yes.”

729—“no,” 730—“yes,” 731—“yes,” 732—“yes,” 733—“no,” 734—“yes,” 735—“no,” 736—“no,” 737—“yes,” 738—“yes,” 739—“no,” 740—“no,” 741—“no,” 742—“no,” 743—“yes,” 744—“yes,” 745—“yes,” 746—“no,” 747—“yes.”

#### RECOGNIZING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT

SPEECH OF

### HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 2007

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 561, to recognize the 20th anniversary of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. Unfortunately, due to a delayed flight, I was unable to make it to the House Floor to speak, but I would like to thank Mr. SHAYS and Chairwoman WATERS for their work to bring this resolution to the Floor in recognition of the significant impact McKinney-Vento has had over the past 20 years, and will continue to have on efforts to eliminate homelessness.

A little over 20 years ago, my predecessor, Congressman Bruce Vento visited the Dorothy Day Center in downtown St. Paul, and saw firsthand the severity of homelessness and the need for crisis intervention.

During his more than 20 years in Congress, Representative Vento was a leading advocate for the homeless. He worked with Representative Stewart McKinney to make homelessness

a national concern, and ultimately, in 1987, as a result of their work, Congress passed the landmark homelessness legislation that now bears both men's names.

Twenty years later, that legislation continues to provide vital assistance to those in need of safe and secure housing.

I often hear from people in Minnesota and around the country speak about what a difference the McKinney-Vento makes to help many overcome homelessness.

Yet we know, there remains more to do to reach the ultimate goal of Representatives Vento and McKinney—to eliminate homelessness.

In Minnesota alone, more than 20,000 people are homeless or lack secure shelter and every night, more than 500 children under the age of 18 are homeless and unaccompanied. Further, 5,000 individuals and families are on the waiting list for Section 8 housing in the 4th district, which Congressman Vento represented for more than 20 years.

We must do more to ensure that all individuals and families have safe and stable housing.

Reauthorizing the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, increasing access to affordable housing, and expanding access to health care and other human services for all Americans are important steps in working towards the eradication of homelessness.

Today, we celebrate the vision of Stewart McKinney and Bruce Vento. I look forward to continuing to work together with my colleagues here today as well as with the housing advocacy community to prevent and eventually end homelessness.

#### LIMITING USE OF FUNDS TO ESTABLISH ANY MILITARY INSTALLATION OR BASE IN IRAQ

SPEECH OF

### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2007

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2929, a bill that would ensure that no permanent U.S. military bases are established in Iraq. As a cosponsor of this legislation, I believe that H.R. 2929 sends an important message to the Iraqi people that we respect their sovereignty. We can take the wind out of the sails of extremists and insurgents who benefit enormously from the Iraqi public perception that the United States intends to maintain permanent bases and troop presence within the nation.

In December 2006 the bipartisan Iraq Study Group recommended that the United States clearly state that our Nation does not seek permanent bases in Iraq or to control Iraq's oil. We must speak out now to show the Iraqi people and the international community that we support full sovereignty for Iraq, entrusted to a functioning Iraqi government. Although this body previously has approved provisions banning permanent bases in Iraq, these provisions are due to expire on September 30, 2007. H.R. 2929 would make this ban permanent.

Congress has made clear that there should be no permanent U.S. bases in Iraq, despite the Administration's warnings for a prolonged

military presence in Iraq. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### BLACK COLLEGE STUDENTS FOCUS ON MATH AND SCIENCES

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 27, 2007

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce an article entitled, “Challenges for Black Colleges’ Brightest in the Lab,” written by Samuel G. Freeman in the New York Times on July 18, 2007. This article is about a new program that brings gifted science and technology students from Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the South, like Morehouse College in Atlanta, to two major Research Universities.

Talented science students participate in an eight-week immersion program known as STEM which stands for science, technology, engineering, and math—career fields in which black students continue to be highly underrepresented. STEM was founded by Mr. Adam W. Herbert who became the first black president of Indiana University. There are 5 students participating in the program this summer at the Indiana-Purdue campus and at the University of Indiana at Bloomington where they join the research teams of renowned professors. The students get free room and board, a \$4,000 stipend, and various development training sessions and lectures outside the lab such as writing grant applications and preparation sessions for the Graduate Record Examination. In exchange, the two universities get an inside track on recruiting highly capable blacks for graduate study.

I applaud Mr. Herbert, Indiana University, and Purdue University for launching this initiative to bridge the gap for blacks in the science and technology field. I am positive that this program will be successful in developing young black students by situating them to succeed in a career path that only a handful of African Americans have reached before. This is an exceptional commitment to the American values of diversity, equality, and opportunity.

#### LIMITING USE OF FUNDS TO ESTABLISH ANY MILITARY INSTALLATION OR BASE IN IRAQ

SPEECH OF

### HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 25, 2007

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2929, offered by my colleague Ms. LEE of California, of which I am proud to be a cosponsor.

This important legislation declares that it is U.S. policy not to establish any military installation for providing for the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in Iraq. It is also not U.S. policy to exercise U.S. control over Iraqi oil resources. This legislation prohibits any funds appropriated by Congress from being used toward either of these ends.

Mr. Speaker, we have already expended 3,500 American lives and \$400 billion in taxpayer dollars in Iraq. We have occupied the